taken up and passed on Thursday.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I second it.

President.—The question before the House is that the Bill to amend the Cochin Abkari Regulation, I of 1077, be taken up and passed at a meeting on Thursday, the 4th of Dhanu 1105.

Question put and agreed to.

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

1. Diversion of water from the Karuvannur river.—(cont.)

President.—We shall next proceed with the further consideration of the resolution about the diversion of the Karuvannur river. The last speaker yesterday was Dr. A. R. Menon. Have you finished yesterday?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, when this resolution was put down, I had not the slightest idea of taking part in the discussion of this important resolution, and that was because the subject was concerned only with one particular Taluk there, and also because Hon'ble Members near that locality had discussed the question in all its aspects. It was then our duty to support as much as we can by our vote. But, after hearing the Hon'ble the Engineering Member in the House, I think that I should be failing in my duty, if I do not contribute a few words. The resolution reads thus:—

"*That in view of the great sufferings caused by successive floods from the Manali and Kurumali rivers, this House recommends to the Government to take up at once the scheme of the diversion of water from the Karuvannur river.*"

The proposition for the diversion of the water from the Karuvannur river to save the lives and property of the people in that locality more than once endangered was a Government proposition. It was brought forward by the Government themselves. It was with them for a number of years. They had taken up the necessary grants from here times without number. Once they had a lump allotment of one lakh of rupees for this purpose. They spent nothing because they said that the schemes were not yet mature. At last they came forward with a scheme of their own and induced us to sanction the amount in the budget.

President.—Was the amount sanctioned for the diversion? I think it is for irrigation.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Hon'ble Member for Kattur said that money was provided in the budget for this Pallisseri scheme. Five thousand rupees was specifically provided. Perhaps it may not be enough. That of course may not be sufficient. It is for them to estimate what would be the correct amount.

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Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Subsequently, the Chief Engineer said in answer to a question that this one lakh of rupees was for the diversion scheme also.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The question was referred to and the answer was that it was for the diversion scheme. Whatever it is, it is admitted by the Government that they sanctioned this scheme. And yesterday an astounding statement fell upon my ears that a huge mistake or miscalculation has taken place and that, if they had stuck to the old scheme, it would have spelt disaster all round. What the nature of the disaster and what the magnitude of the disaster was also pointed out by saying that several Members sitting here would not be here if that scheme had been taken up. That is the disaster. I do not know whether we would have been washed away by the disaster.

President.—The whole of the Cochin State will be flooded.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Though Chittur forms a part of the State, we have no floods there.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—However, Sir, the Hon'ble Member who sits opposite also told us that the Department had no knowledge about it at that time. I do not know which taluks were under his charge when the scheme was mooted by the Government. Whatever that be, and whoever was in charge of the Department when the scheme was mooted and investigated and estimates prepared, that question was avoided. No answer was given to me to that question. It is our duty to find out. It is the biggest spending Department or the second big spending Department after the Education Department. It has been conceded that it is very essential for our safety and for the safety of our property. Now during the discussion of this diversion scheme, a lot of technicalities were said in this House. I have no clear notion about this after the speech of the Hon'ble the Member for Engineering. I only understood this. Water flows from the two rivers, viz., the Manali and the Kurumali rivers and that there will be excess of water and that it must be given an outlet. I also understood that the bund that has been put up at Karuvannur has become an obstruction in the flow of the water and that this causes flood. If that is so, then I, as a layman, think that the slope of the water will be naturally towards the slope of the bund. If that is so, the natural tendency for that water to get an outlet will be to the Trichur Lake on the north. Now I have been to that locality and I have seen the two rivers. I have gone through the adjoining *parambas* and also over that bund. The difficulty is now sought to be avoided by diverting the water into the Muriyad Lake and through the Muriyad Lake to Kakkathuruthi and

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so on. Now this is not a natural slope. What the extent of the depth of the canal that has to be dug, how it is to be dug, these are all detailed engineering problems. If the Hon'ble Member will give us an assurance that the Pallisseri diversion which has been thought of is an impossibility from an engineering point of view, we have no other go but to submit to his opinion, because we have only one Engineer and there is no expert here to controvert that opinion. But we are afraid that they may come to-morrow and say that it is a mistake. That something must be done is certainly a decideratum. We have got paid experts for that. It is for the Hon'ble Member for Engineering to satisfy and to give us—laymen—clear information why the Pallisseri diversion that has been sanctioned after careful investigation has to be abandoned. It is not enough to say that the Enamakkal weir was not in existence when the scheme was mooted. They say that it was widened and that the data have become different now. When that was widened, why that consideration did not enter the minds of the Engineers and the investigators that investigated the Pallisseri scheme—we must be satisfied upon that point. We must also be satisfied that there is a genuine difficulty to carry out that scheme now. Of course, if it is very difficult and impossible, we won't ask our Engineering Department to carry out a most difficult or impossible task. It will be futile to do so. But, when the Department simply thinks only for a method to carry on the investigation stage or the scheming stage for some time more, we say that it will not do. We want something to be done during the year. We are not particularly interested and we cannot be accused as Members having any interest in a canal to go in a particular way. Therefore, we ask the Engineering Member who sits here to give us in his reply a concise statement enbodying all the facts.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ചാലക്കുടി മെമ്പരുടെ നിശ്ചയത്തെ ഞാനും പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. ചാലക്കുടി, നെല്ലായി, അന്തിക്കാട്, ഈ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ മെമ്പർമാർ അവരുടെ പ്രാദേശിക പ്രതിപത്തികൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങളെ അനാവശ്യമായി വഴിതെറ്റിച്ചു കൊണ്ടു പോകാതിരിപ്പാൻ ഞങ്ങളും സഹായമായിക്കരുതിയിരുന്നതു ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായമാണു്. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഇന്നലത്തെ പ്രസംഗം ഞങ്ങളെ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ തീരെ സഹായിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. വെള്ളം തിരിച്ചു വിടുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു സ്കീം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താമെന്നാണു് എഞ്ചിനീയർ പറയുന്നതു്. പ്രമേയത്തിലെ സ്കീമിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശവും അതുതന്നെയാണല്ലോ. എഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ സ്കീംകൊണ്ടു കുച്ചവട ഗുണവും ഈ കായ്വും രണ്ടും സാധിക്കുമെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം ദൃഢമായി പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഇതിനെ എതിർക്കാമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതെല്ലാം

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പറയുന്നതിനുപകരം ഭൂമി കുറേനാൾ വെള്ളത്തിൽ മുങ്ങിക്കിടക്കുന്നതല്ല വലിയ ഉപദ്രവം, വീടുകളും മറ്റും ഇടിഞ്ഞുവീഴുന്നതാണ് എന്നാണ് അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നത്. ഇതു കണ്ണുകുത്തുന്നതല്ല കഴുത്തുവെട്ടുന്നതാണ് വലിയ ഉപദ്രവം എന്നുപറയുന്ന കൂട്ടത്തിലാണ്. നമ്മുടെ എഞ്ചിനീയറിങ്ങ് മെമ്പറിന്നു മനുഷ്യരുടെ എഞ്ചിനീയറിങ്ങ് അറിയാമെങ്കിലും പ്രകൃതിയുടെ എഞ്ചിനീയറിങ്ങനെപ്പറ്റി വലിയ നിശ്ചയം ഇല്ലെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. ഭൂമി വെള്ളത്തിൽ മുങ്ങിക്കിടന്നുപോയാൽ ധനികന്മാക്കു വല്ല വള്ളംകളികൊക്കൊ മാളികമേൽ ഇരുന്നു കാഴ്ചകണ്ടു രസിക്കുന്നതിന്നൊ വേണ്ട സൌകര്യങ്ങളുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ മലവെള്ളം മാതമായിട്ടും കുറച്ചുദിവത്തേക്കും മാത്രമാണെങ്കിലല്ലാതെ അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗുണമൊന്നുമുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. മലവെള്ളം അധികമായാലത്തെ ദോഷങ്ങൾ പറവാൻതന്നെ പ്രയാസം. സാധുക്കളുടെ കുടിലുകൾ വയലുകളിൽനിന്നു ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ഉയർന്നല്ല ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. അന്നന്നുപുറത്തിറങ്ങി കൂലിവേലചെയ്തു ഉപജീവിക്കുന്ന ഈ സാധുക്കൾക്കു ഒരു ദിവസംപോലും വെള്ളംപൊങ്ങിനിന്നാൽ കുടിൽവിട്ടിറങ്ങാൻപാടില്ലാതെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന അവശതകളും വളരെസങ്കടകരങ്ങളാണ്. അപ്പോൾ അഞ്ചോ, ആറോ, ദിവസങ്ങളൊ, രണ്ടൊ, മൂന്നൊ ആഴ്ചയൊ മലവെള്ളം നിന്നാലത്തെ കഥഎന്തായിരിക്കും? ഭൂമി വെള്ളത്തിൽ മുങ്ങികിടന്നാൽ തരക്കേടില്ലെന്നു എഞ്ചിനീയർ പറയുന്നതു ആ സാധുക്കളുടെ നിലയിൽനിന്നു ഇതിനെ നോക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടൊ അവിടത്തെ സ്ഥിതികൾ അറിയാത്തതുകൊണ്ടൊ ആയിരിക്കാം. അങ്ങിനെയായാൽ വെള്ളം പോയേക്കാം എന്നും മറ്റുമുള്ള എഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ ഉപദേശം ഇവിടെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെ അനുസരിച്ചു പറയണം. കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങളെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തണം. ഞങ്ങളെ പറഞ്ഞു മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ട കടമ എഞ്ചിനീയർക്കുണ്ടു്. ബോദ്ധിപ്പാൻ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു അവകാശമില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതു തീരെ തെറ്റുമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ സ്കീമിനു എത്രയൊ പണം ചിലവിടേണ്ടതായി വന്നേക്കാം. മറ്റു പല ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുമുണ്ടായേക്കാം. പണംകൊണ്ടുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടാണെങ്കിൽ അതു എത്രയാണെന്നു പറയണം. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ മെമ്പർമാർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ കൊല്ലംതോറും മലവെള്ളംകൊണ്ടുള്ള ദോഷങ്ങൾ അധികമധികം ഭയങ്കരമായിട്ടാണ വരുന്നതു്. ഇതിനെ പരിഹരിപ്പാനുള്ള സ്കീമിനു എത്രചിലവുവേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നു ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ പറഞ്ഞുതരാമെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ആ സ്കീമിനെ അനുകൂലിപ്പാനൊ വിരോധിപ്പാനൊ കഴിയും. ഒരു വലിയ എഞ്ചിനീയർ പറഞ്ഞു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഞങ്ങൾ അതു സമ്മതിക്കയില്ല. അതിന്റെ ഡാറ്റാ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു തരണം. എല്ലാ എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർക്കും

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തൊട്ടുപറഞ്ഞേക്കാം. പണ്ടത്തെ എഞ്ചിനിയറിങ്ങ് ജ്ഞാനം മോശമായിരുന്നുവെന്നു എഞ്ചിനീയർ പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലൊ. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ എൻജിനീയറിങ്ങ് ജ്ഞാനം ഉയർന്നമാത്രമായ ഒന്നാ ഇരട്ടപിടുത്തമല്ലെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം സമ്മതിക്കണം. ഇത്രവെള്ളം കുറഞ്ഞേക്കാം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ പോരാ. എത്രവെള്ളം കുറയും, എങ്ങനെ, എങ്ങോട്ട്, എന്നെല്ലാമാണ പറയേണ്ടതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു സാഹിത്യപരമായ വലിയപ്രസംഗമൊന്നും കൂടാതെ കാര്യം വല്ലതുമാണ് ഞങ്ങൾക്കു കേൾക്കേണ്ടതു്.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Sir; in justice to the landholders of my constituency I think it is proper that I too make a few observations on this important resolution. I had a resolution on this subject in the last Council, and I referred to this subject in the discussion of the budget of the Public Works Department last year by a cut motion for omission. The nature and gravity of the problem have been sufficiently explained, and you are now aware that the flood is brought about by the want of an outlet to the excess waters of the Karuvannur river and the Muriyad Lake. Before the construction of the bund to the north of the river, water used to flow to the Arattupuzha *padom* and then straightway entered the Trichur Lake. That was the natural outlet for the excess water before 1818. When the construction of the bund was decided on, this outlet was blocked and the excess water of the Karuvannur river and the Muriyad Lake began to spread in the flood area comprising 21 villages to the south and 18 villages to the north-west in the Mukundapuram Taluk. This difficulty was in fact brought about by the Government, and the mistake was admitted yesterday by the Engineering Member. To save 2,000 acres of paddy land on the north yielding now a land revenue of Rs. 7,000, 40 villages with a large population of a lake and a half paying a land revenue of Rs. 91,125-2-5 and with 1,600 acres of paddy lands and 140,000 acres of gardens were exposed to the ravages of the flood. The proposal to remove the bund at this distance of time cannot at all be thought of now because we have allowed beautiful garden lands to grow to the northern side of the bund under its protection, and if the bund is to be removed, the whole thing will be exposed and washed away. Nobody can say that such a step is to be undertaken, if any other means is available to solve this problem. In that report of the Chief Engineer which was widely read yesterday, it is stated in normal years the catchment area would yield about 30,000 cusecs of water out of which the Karuvannur river is competent to take away only 10,000. Some water may safely be left in the Muriyad Lake. Some outlet has to be found for the excess which may roughly be taken to be anything more than 12 feet of water in the Karuvannur river. From the catchment area of

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the two rivers, the Kurumali and the Manali, it will be found that five-sixths of the water come from the Kurumali regions, for the catchment area of the Kurumali when compared with the catchment area of the Manali river is more than five times. We may assume roughly that out of this 30,000 cusecs of water 25,000 is from the Kurumali area and 5,000 from the Manali region. The present proposal for a diversion at Marathakara is only to divert 1,000 cusecs of the Manali river. The Karuvannur will be getting the balance of 4,000 from the Manali in addition to the 25,000 from the Kurumali region. Thus the water from the Kurumali will still be there without any reduction and there is no relief for the flood, which is brought about by the Kurumali water. The Manali diversion is a partial solution for the flood-stricken area of the Manali region and no appreciable relief is given by that to the Kurumali region.

President.—I think that is different from the Ollur-Kanimangalam scheme.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—It is the same. It is also called the Marathakara scheme. The Manali diversion at Marathakara is the amendment moved by Mr. Warriar. There is an apt saying in Malayalam "എന്റെയാണെന്നു വിളിക്കുന്നു വാരിയത്തെ അമ്മായി". Here, the Pallisseri diversion, in fact, was started by Rev. Father Joseph Pullokaran and he may rightly be called the Embran of our story.

So that is not a solution. Of course it will be a partial solution for the Manali region, and if the Ollur people want this scheme for commercial purposes, there may be a diversion on that account. The problem before the Government is what is the solution for the flood-stricken area of 40 villages to the south of the river of the Muriyad region.

The alternative proposal is the Kakkathuruthi diversion. The Chief Engineer was trying to confuse the issues by saying that this Kakkathuruthi diversion was decided on, long before, even during Mr. Browning's time. It was not so, and there is a complete change of the locality. The first proposal was for a diversion to the west from Porathusseri at 11th mile stone on the Trichur road *via* Karalam to Kattur and to join the Chowghat river in Kattur. This scheme of Mr. Browning is for a diversion from the northern extremity of the Muriyad Lake. The present proposal, I do not know whose it is, is to have a diversion at the southern end of the Muriyad Lake, from Thommana to Kakkathuruthi, six miles to the south of the original proposal. The natural bed of the Muriyad Lake rises as it goes to the south and the present flow of water is towards the Karuvannur direction from the south to the north and from the east to the west.

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The proposal to divert at the southern end of theMuriyad Lake is against the natural flow of the water. Engineers will have to force water to recede and flow to a higher level or request the Muriyad Lake to raise its bed in the north as is said to have been done by the ocean when Neela requested that the bed of the deep ocean may be raised to construct the bridge to Lanka in the *Ramayana*.

President.—No. The point is, if there is the diversion by the Muriyad-Kakkathuruthi, no water will come by the Karuvannur.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—The Kurumali collects waters from regions far away from the Muriyad Lake and the water from the Karuvannur enters the Muriyad Lake only in its lower end near the Karuvannur bridge.

President.—Because there is no outlet on the other side.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—The outlet is proposed at the southern end of the Muriyad Lake. First the Muriyad region has to be flooded to raise the level. After having devastated the Muriyad region, there may be some outlet; for, if the water of the northern region rises in level, water will flow to the Kakkathuruthi canal. The "ചെമ്പ" canal through which the diversion is proposed is very narrow.

President.—Your proposal is to frustrate the floods altogether.

Mr. C. A. Kunjnnni Raja.—That is the main resolution.

I wanted the details of this new scheme and to elicit information on a question put by me. It was answered, I must says, with an idea to suppress all information, if possible. The question was, "How far the scheme for the diversion of the waters of the Manali and the Kurumali rivers has progressed and what are the reports of the Special Irrigation Officer and the Chief Engineer about this and what are the reasons for not taking up the work last year." The answer given by the Government is "Estimates for the diversion of the Manali river at Marathakkara and the Karuvannur river at Palakkadavu were prepared before the abnormal floods of 1104. After the floods, it was found advisable to revise them. Also it is proposed *to take up these works after watching the effect* of the diversion from the Muriyad Lake which wi l be useful for navigation also." We do not know what the exact report of the Special Irrigation Officer is or what is the endorsement on the same by the Chief Engineer. If what rumour goes is true, the Special Irrigation Officer has reported in favour of the Pallisseri diversion scheme and the Chief Engineer has also approved of it. The objection came from higher quarters. Since I am not quite sure of the facts, and since the Government also refuses to give correct information, I will leave the matter there. The mistake which was relied on by the Chief Engineer was found out only in the

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evening of yesterday because in the morning the answer is that this scheme will also be taken up after watching the results of the other diversion. This is the answer: "Also it is proposed to take up these works after watching the effect of the diversion from the Muriyad Lake which will be useful for navigation also." The objection was not that there was a fundamental error in the Pallisseri diversion scheme. Till the morning of yesterday the Government was sure that there was no mistake but it could be taken up and that they were bent upon the other scheme and that *it would be taken up* as soon as the other was finished. That was the attitude when this answer was given. But the Chief Engineer told us in the evening that the mistake had been found out. What is the mistake?' As a layman I must confess that I have not been able to understand the mistake. The mistake is, they say, "we have first aligned the Pallisseri canal from the Karuvannur river to the Trichur Lake. At that time the level of the Trichur Lake was 5 feet higher than now. On account of the subsequent lowering in the Enamakkal Dam, the level of the Trichur Lake has fallen by 5 feet". If the level of the Trichur Lake has been lowered by 5 feet, I do not know how the level of the Pallisseri canal will rise. In fact under such circumstances, the bed of the canal is to be lowered because we get a lower level at the end. If the Chief Engineer will be pleased to explain that portion, we will be very much obliged to him. The Kakkathuruthi diversion will be, therefore, no solution so far as this flood region is concerned. The Member for Irinjalakkuda need not be disturbed. For the commercial importance of Irinjalakuda, that town may be connected with the Chowghat river to the west by a separate canal from Irinjalakuda, but don't take up this cumbrous scheme in the name of the flood-stricken area. It is like the old Malayalam proverb "വീട കത്തുമ്പോൾ വാഴവെട്ടുക". Here the flood-stricken area is in flames, and do not be selfish to gain your ends by stealing the plantain fruits in the name of cutting plantains to put out fire. You may move separately and we have absolutely no complaint. The complexity of the problem is very grave because the extent of the area is 16,000 acres of paddy land and 14,000 garden and the population in this region is a lakh and fifty thousand and the amount of land revenue collected from this region is Rs. 91,125—2—5. This will save an annual average expenditure of Rs. 15,000 for the protection of the bund to the north now incurred by the Government. With these words, Sir, I support the resolution, and my only prayer is to open a canal at any feasible point after the junction of the two rivers to the Trichur Lake.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—Sir, I did not want in the beginning to say anything about this resolution much less to oppose it. Sub-

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s
equent speakers have given it a turn which has made the resolution very mischievous. So, I am bound now to oppose this resolution on behalf of my constituency. Sir, the resolution as it was brought appeared to be very innocent. It was said by the Jenmi Member that the Pallisseri scheme is the production of Father Pullokaren. Of course, in the wording of the resolution, we naturally can find nothing objectionable on the surface. But underneath it we find a serpent. The Member who moved the resolution did not go very far in his speech. But the Member who supported it has brought out its true colours. There is the resolution No. 33 standing in the name of the Member who seconded this resolution, wherein his purpose is not so much to give relief to Karuvannur flood as to have the Pallisseri scheme worked out at once. That resolution is worded definitely for that purpose. As the Jenmi Member said, in Father Pullokaren's [illegible] the supporter wanted to have his resolution moved. His resolution runs as follows:—

"That in view of the great sufferings and losses caused to the ryots by successive floods in the vast areas lying to the south and west of the Manali and Kurumali rivers this Council recommends to the Government that the Pallisseri diversion of the Karuvannur scheme be immediately taken up."

That is the resolution of the Member who seconded the resolution under discussion.

President.—Now the resolution under discussion is with regard to the scheme for the diversion of the Karuvannur river, without any specification.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—So that, in seconding it, he definitely put forward this particular scheme he has in view. The Kakkathuruthi scheme may be treated as an independent scheme, irrespective of whether it would be useful or not to divert flood water from the Karuvannur river. Of course, no Member has any case that the Kakkathuruthi scheme is entirely useless for all purposes, and I do not think any Member would contend that, if our Government is going to work up this scheme, then other Karuvannur river flood schemes would be stopped. So, why this particular controversy to stop Kakkathuruthi scheme was introduced is a thing which I cannot understand. The resolution as it was brought did not want that. The Engineering Member said in his statement that there are 3 schemes contemplated by the Government of which one was the Pallisseri scheme, another the Muriyad or Kakkathuruthi scheme and the third is the Manali scheme. Of these 3 schemes, the Chief Engineer has explained yesterday that so far as the Pallisseri scheme is concerned it is unworkable as it has been at present conceived so that it is not possible to work out that scheme just now. The experts of our Government have to wait and see what else can be done in

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the matter after taking into consideration other new factors revealed by last year's flood.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—So far as the Marathakkara scheme is concerned, he said that it could never be worked till another Engineer comes.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—You then remove the Engineer. Get down another man. The Jenmi Member said that the mistake in the Pallisseri scheme was not found out till yesterday morning and it was brought to light only yesterday evening. This is not a fact. The particular question was raised in the Budget Session. It will be remembered that the Member for Jenmies brought then a cut motion for the whole amount of Rs. 30,000 set apart for the Muriyad or Kakkathuruthi scheme and I believe in that connection the present controversy came up. The cut motion was not carried out and the whole demand was passed in spite of the discussion having taken the present shape.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—There was no discussion.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—When it came up, others had their say and I was the only Member who wanted to speak and who could not speak on the matter for want of time.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I was the only person who spoke.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—The permanent Chief Engineer in his statement then said that there was a mistake found out in the level taking of the Pallisseri diversion scheme and that was the reason why it has become unworkable. So that, we find this conclusion was expressed in this House by the then Engineering Member even in the Budget Session.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Did he say that?

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—That is what I remember. The Proceedings are not printed as yet.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—How can yesterday morning's answer change, please?

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—I do not know. So that, it is not a fact to say that the mistake was not found out earlier. The suggestion that the Kakkathuruthi-Muriyad scheme is specially favoured by Government on account of the interests of some big persons is unfounded. There is absolutely no such interest. Any Member will be able to see that there is no such interest if he inspects the place.

President.—You are going away from the main line of discussion.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—So far as this resolution is concerned, what I have to emphasise is that the resolution as it is brought is quite superfluous. From what has been said in this House from the official side, there is no room for doubt that the Govern-

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ment is doing its level best to give relief to the flood-stricken areas. Therefore, no special recommendation by way of a resolution from this House is necessary for this purpose. The Government is not going to carry out the Pallisseri scheme for very good reasons which we laymen may not be able to understand fully. Therefore, this resolution is not only unnecessary and superfluous but it is also mischievous, because instead, of the Government being supported in its carrying out the scheme it has been able to find out to do, we are creating all sorts of obstacles in its way. A loud cry is being raised in this House that no amount is being spent for irrigation works and there is only the Kakkathuruthi scheme which has been sanctioned by Government and is likely to be worked out. Now some of the Members want to stop that.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—We don't want to stop it.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—You want the Muriyad scheme to be worked up only along with the Pallisseri scheme, a scheme already condemned and so never to be taken up. For these reasons, I oppose the resolution.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p. m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Deputy President.—Who was speaking last?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Mr. Ouseph was speaking. He has finished.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Sir, this resolution which has been discussed up till now has its tragic as well as its comic aspects. The tragic aspect of it is that this resolution brings to the minds of the Members of this House the untold sufferings and misery to which the people of a certain part of our State are subject and the great havoc wrought on their lives and property on account of the annual floods which have become a bane of that part of the State. The comic aspect of it is that a number of schemes have been adumbrated and discussed and their merits and demerits have been canvassed and debated upon on the floor of this House, so much so we had some amusing speeches like the one from my Hon'ble friend, the Member for Irinjalakkuda, who was the last speaker on the resolution. I was watching with a certain amount of glee and amusement the uneasiness of my Hon'ble friend whenever any reference was made to the Kakkathuruthi scheme. He appeared very touchy on that point and all the molten matter of his uneasiness had its volcanic eruption in the speech which he has just made. I do not really understand what he meant by characterising this resolution as a mischievous one. Is it a mischievous move to request the Government to bring relief to thousands of people who are suffering and whose sufferings I have actually witness-

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ed? This brings to my mind an incident of the last floods, Sir, which I had the misfortune to witness myself. During the last floods I was stranded at Urakam while I was returning from Trichur to Cranganur owing to the stoppage of the bus service. I was an eye-witness to the yeoman service rendered to the people by the Hon'ble Member the Diwan Peishkar, the Diwan himself, the Police Commissioner and the Chief Engineer. I could actually see some of them standing in the water and enquiring about the welfare of the people and trying to render them every help. I could clearly understand the misery to which people were reduced during those days. We were going in a canoe through *parambas* and past houses which were pulled down by the floods. After witnessing all this misery and after passing the 'danger zone', I could see a number of gentlemen coming from Irinjalakkuda of whom I was told my Hon'ble friend was one. They came to witness the floods which probably raised a curiosity in their minds to see how things were going on. Far be it from me to say that they had no sympathy for the victims of the floods. What I mean is, there is much difference between the point of view of people who are actually victimised and people who are away from the affected area. That is what I want to emphasise. I do not say that my Hon'ble friend is callous to the sufferings of the people. But it is only people who have been actually affected and who have suffered the trouble that can realise the intensity of the sufferings caused by the floods. So, my respectful appeal to this House is that this resolution cannot be viewed so light-heartedly as has been done by certain Members. It is conceded by all that these annual floods are causing untold havoc to the people concerned. It was realised by the Government, and the Government were making all possible attempts to find out some solution to relieve the trouble. They at last found out a scheme. That scheme also served as a defence on the part of the Government against the charge which is usually levelled against them that they are lacking in originality and original ideas. To the credit of the Government it has to be said that they have shown that they are capable of original schemes. What the Engineering Department has done to solve the problem of the scarcity of water of Trichur is really a matter that is worthy of praise from all disinterested men. The second is with regard to the adumbration of the scheme under discussion to relieve the sufferings of the flood-stricken area. But the only charge we level against the Government is that the scheme is still remaining a scheme to be debated upon, to serve as a temptation to people to bring forward counter schemes to, divert the attention of the Government into the Manali canal, the Kakkathuruthi

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canal and all that. These diversion canals are baling away the seriousness of the problem. In that way they are diversion canals and not as those that would surely alleviate the sufferings of the people of the places concerned. My point is that, if the Government concedes the fact, as they have done, that untold suffering is experienced by the people of the territories under question, it is their bounden duty to start the work of a permanent relief and bring the relief to the door of the people who are crying for it. I am not in a position to say that the scheme which is just proposed, the Pallisseri scheme, is the only ideal scheme that can be adopted by the Government. But I have got the assurance from people, who have known the comparative merits of the rival schemes, and who know the locality, that Pallisseri scheme is not open to the difficulties mentioned by the Engineering Member. From what I heard from the Hon'ble Member for Engineering, I have not been convinced of the reality of the difficulty and the mistake which he has been trying to explain. I have been trying to the best of my ability to follow him. My own idea is, though I am open to conviction, that the difficulty is imaginary rather than real. If that is so, I say the Pallisseri scheme can very well be adopted by the Government without any further delay. I understand that the Kakkathuruthi scheme cannot save a considerable portion of the regions now affected from being flooded and that it will give only a very small real relief to the people. It cannot, therefore, be considered to be a substitute for a proper solution like the Pallisseri scheme. From the map that has just been handed over to me I find that the Kakkathuruthi scheme will give only a partial relief to the people. A considerable portion of the area that is affected will still be open to the havoc and the destruction of the annual floods. If that is so, it is no remedy at all. I was really surprised to see that the Government could find an advocate in the person of my Hon'ble friend, the Member for Irinjalakkuda (*hear, hear*), but I am afraid that it is a case in which the Government might pray that they might be saved from their friends. To me it appeared that the defence put forward by my Hon'ble friend was so startling that even a Government Member would not have hazarded to advance it as has been done just now. Because the Government appeared to have well realised the seriousness of the problem and the reasonableness of the demand made by the Hon'ble Members, but their advocate chose to characterise this resolution as mischievous. That was an attitude which even the Government would not countenance. What other can then be the prayer of the Government than that they might be saved from their friends? My submission is, with all the emphasis

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that I can command, that the Government should take this resolution to heart, and it is my prayer that they may kindly take up the work without any further delay.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ വടക്കെ തലയ്ക്കൽ കിടക്കുന്ന എനിക്ക ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി വലുതായ വിവരമൊന്നുമില്ലെങ്കിലും ഒന്നുമറിയാത്തവക്ക് കൂടി വിവരമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതരത്തിലുള്ള മെമ്പർമാരുടെപ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ കേട്ടപ്പോൾ ഇതിലുള്ള രണ്ടു മൂന്നു അന്യായങ്ങൾ പറയേണമെന്നു എനിക്കും തോന്നി. വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം ഒഴിച്ചുകളവാനുള്ള ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗം ഉടനെ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണമെന്നാണല്ലൊ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ സാരം. അതിനുള്ള സ്കീമിനെ പല്ലിശ്ശേരി സ്കീമെന്നു പേർവന്നതുതന്നെ. ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ അതു പേരിട്ടു കുറെ സംഖ്യ നീക്കിവെച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണ. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ പല്ലിശ്ശേരി സ്കീമിനെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താപിച്ചത്. പല്ലിശ്ശേരിയൊ, കാക്കത്തുരുത്തിയൊ, മണലിയൊ ഏതെങ്കിലും പേരിട്ട ഒരു സ്കീം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയാൽ മതിയായിരുന്നു. പല്ലിശ്ശേരി സ്കീമാണ നല്ലതെന്നറിച്ചു അതിനുവേണ്ടി ഗംഭീരമായ ആലോചന എല്ലാം നടത്തി, അനവധി പണവും ചിലവാക്കി ഇപ്പോൾ സ്കീം ആ നിലയിലായി, ഈ നിലയിലായി, എന്നെല്ലാം ഇവിടെ വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും പറയുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇതുയൊക്കെയായപ്പോൾ "ഞങ്ങൾ കാക്കത്തുരുത്തി സ്കീം തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടു"; അതുകൊണ്ടു വെള്ളപൊക്കം നിത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കും" എന്നാണ പറയുന്നതു. ഇങ്ങിനെ മാറി മാറി ഓരോന്നു പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടൊന്നും ഈ ഉദ്ദേശം നടക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഇന്നലെ ഈ സ്കീമിനെപ്പറ്റി ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞതൊക്കെ ഞാൻ കേട്ടു. അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞുവെന്ന മനസ്സിലായതല്ലാതെ പറഞ്ഞതൊന്നുംതന്നെ എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലായിട്ടില്ല. പത്തു അടി വെള്ളം ഏനാമാക്കൽ ബണ്ടിൽ നിന്നിരുന്നപ്പോൾ വക്ക ചെയ്യാനുദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നതുപോലെ അഞ്ചടി വെള്ളമാകുമ്പോൾ വക്ക ചെയ്താൽ സർവ്വവും നശിക്കുമെന്നാണ അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നതു. പക്ഷെ അഞ്ചടി വെള്ളം കുറഞ്ഞാൽ എത്രയും വെള്ളം അതിൽ ഒതുങ്ങും എന്നാണ ഞങ്ങൾ ധരിക്കുന്നതു", അതു തെറ്റായിരിക്കാം. "എങ്കിലും അതാണ ഞങ്ങളുടെ വിശ്വാസം. ഈ പുതിയ സ്കീം ഞങ്ങൾ എടുക്കില്ലെന്നുതന്നെ പറയാം. പഴയ സ്കീം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ 'you are voting for disaster' എന്നു പറയുന്നതിലൊന്നും ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഒട്ടും വിശ്വാസമില്ല. ഈ പല്ലിശ്ശേരി സ്കീമിനു എത്ര കൊല്ലവും എത്ര പണവും നാംകൂടി ചിലവാക്കി? എന്നിട്ടെന്താ "കല്യാണത്തിന്റെ ധൃതിയിൽ താലി കെട്ടുവാൻ മറന്നു" എന്നു പറയുംപോലെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു സംഗതി നോക്കുവാൻ മറന്നുപോയതു. അതു ഒരു blunder ആണെന്നു പറയുന്നു. അതു blunder-ും മറുമല്ല കായലുണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരി

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ച്ചു തോട്ടു വെട്ടി വെള്ളം കൊണ്ടു പോന്നപ്പോൾ കായൽ കണ്ടില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതുപോലെ ഉള്ളു. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ സ്കീം തള്ളുവാൻ പാടില്ല, ഈ സ്കീം വേണമെന്നു ഇവിടെ ആർക്കും നിർബ്ബന്ധമില്ല, ഇനി ഇതുപോലെയൊരു സങ്കടം കൂടാതെ കഴിച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നെ ഉള്ളു. പിന്നെ ഒരു സ്കീം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നത മണലി സ്കീമാണ. അതിന്റെ ഗുണദോഷങ്ങളെപറ്റി ജന്മി മെംബർ സവിസ്തരം പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലൊ. ഈ സ്കീമും വിട്ടു ഇനി വേറെയൊന്നു തുടങ്ങുവാൻ ഭാവമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നിങ്ങൾ ദയവു ചെയ്തു യാതൊന്നിനും ഒരുമ്പെടരുതു് എന്നാണ എനിക്കപേക്ഷിപ്പാനുള്ളത. മണലി,കാക്കത്തുരുത്തി ഈ രണ്ടു സ്കീമും സകല പ്രയത്നങ്ങളും കഴിച്ചു ഒടുവിൽ അമ്പേ പറഞ്ഞു പറഞ്ഞു എടവയ്ക്കുണ്ട. നിങ്ങളുടെ എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ സദാ അബദ്ധം പറയുന്നവരാണെങ്കിൽ വേറെ എവിടെന്നെങ്കിലും അബദ്ധം പറഞ്ഞുപ്പോയി എന്നുപറയാത്ത ഒരാളെ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന വേണ്ടവിധം ഒരു സ്കീം തയാറാക്കിക്കണം. അഞ്ചടി വെള്ളം പോയപ്പോൾ പിന്നെ വെള്ളം അവിടെക്കു പോകയില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്ന ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു് ഒരു എസ്റ്റിമേറു തയാറാക്കുന്നതു തന്നെ വലിയ അബദ്ധം. ഇത്ര ലഘുവായ ഈ സംഗതി ഞങ്ങളെ മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ എത്ര ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു കഴിച്ചു? എന്നാട്ടു ആക്കെങ്കിലും മനസ്സിലായൊ, അതും ഇല്ല. ഫാർ-ലെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം വന്നപ്പോൾ എസ്റ്റിമേറു ഒന്നുമാറണമെന്നു തോന്നി. ആയത ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയ ശേഷം പണി തുടങ്ങാമെന്നാണ ഇന്നലത്തെ ചോദ്യത്തിനു മറുപടി. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരെസ്റ്റിമേറു തയാറാക്കി മേശയിൽ വെച്ചിരുന്നാൽ പിന്നെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം വരില്ലെന്നാണൊ ഇവർ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നതു? വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം വരാതിരിപ്പാൻ ഒരു അടക്കം വെച്ചതാണൊ? അങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നാണ് മറുപടിയിൽ നിന്നു തോന്നുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇതൊന്നും ഞങ്ങൾക്കാക്കും ബോദ്ധ്യമായിട്ടില്ല. സങ്കടമനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിനിധികളോടു എനിക്കൊരപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു്. പുറമെ നിന്നു ഒരഞ്ചിനീയരെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു ഇനി അബദ്ധം പറയാത്ത വിധം കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം ശരിയാക്കുന്നതുവരെ നിങ്ങൾ ക്ഷമിച്ചിരിക്കണമെന്നാണ്. ഒരു നൂറു കൊല്ലം മുമ്പ് തുടങ്ങി, ഇന്നും ജനങ്ങളനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ വലിയ സങ്കടത്തിനു യാതൊരു സമാധാനവും ഇതു വരെ വരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത ഈ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഒരു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടാണൊ? ഇതിനെ എന്നാണു പറയെണ്ടതു് എന്നു എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം തന്നെ ആയിരം വീടുകളോളം ഒലിച്ചുപോയതു്. ആ സാധുക്കളെ വിളിച്ചു ഈരണ്ടു രൂപാ ദക്ഷിണയും കൊടുത്തു പൊയ്ക്കൊള്ളുവാനും പറഞ്ഞു. (ചിരി.) ഇതാണുണ്ടായതു്. ഇനി ഇറിഗേഷൻ എന്നു പറകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ പറയുന്ന വാക്കല്ലാതെ യാതൊന്നും

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നടപ്പിൽ ഇതുവരെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. വളരെ ലഹള കൂട്ടിയാൽ ബഡ്ഡറിൽ ഒരായിരം ഉറുപ്പിക ഇടും. പിന്നത്തെ കൊല്ലം വേണമെങ്കിൽ അതു അയ്യായിരവുമാക്കും. ഇതു കാണുമ്പോൾ ലഹളക്കാർക്കു ഒരു സമാധാനവുമായി. ഇതല്ലാ വേണ്ടതു. ഡൈയ്മായി വേണ്ടതു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണം. അതല്ലാതെ അവിടെയും തൊട്ടു. ഇവിടെയും തൊട്ടു എന്നു വരുത്തുന്നതാണ വലിയ തെറ്റു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ എത്ര സ്കീംസ് ഉണ്ടു? അതിൽത്തന്നെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായതു തെറ്റാണെന്നും കാണുന്നു. ഇതുകൊണ്ടൊന്നും കാര്യമില്ല. പ്രാപ്തനായ ഒരുഎക്സ്പെർട്ടിനെ വരുത്തി ശരിയായി സർവ്വെചെയ്തു ഒരു അബദ്ധമാകാത്ത സ്കീം തയ്യാറാക്കിക്കണം. ആദ്യമായി വേണ്ടതു ആളുകൾ മുങ്ങിച്ചാകാതെ കഴിക്കേണ്ടതിലേക്കുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗമാണ്.

കാക്കത്തുരുത്തി സ്കീം കച്ചവടത്തിനു കൂടി ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാകുമെന്നാണ് പറയുന്നതു. എന്നാൽ കച്ചവട മെന്നറെത്തന്നെ ഈ സഭയിൽ നിന്നറക്കിയയച്ച ഗവൺമെണ്ടു ഇങ്ങിനെ കച്ചവടക്കണ്ണുകളെപ്പറ്റി വാദിപ്പാൻ തുടങ്ങുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ലോകത്തിൽ എന്തു തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൂടാ! (ചിരി.) ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ അധികം പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഇരങ്ങാലക്കുട മെമ്പർക്കു അത്ര രസിക്കയില്ലായിരിക്കാം. ഈ കായ്മ ഇതു വളരെ നീണ്ടുനിന്നതെന്തിനാണെന്നും ഇതു വളരെപ്പേർ സംസാരിക്കുന്നതെന്തിനാണെന്നും തോന്നിയേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ എത്ര ആളുകൾ സംസാരിച്ചാലാണ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിലെക്കു ഈവിഷയഗൌരവം ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു എന്നറിവാൻ തന്നെയാണ. അതുകൊണ്ടു വേഗത്തിൽ പോറെ ഒരാളെ വരുത്തി വരുന്ന വഷ്ത്തിലെങ്കിലും ആളുകൾ മുങ്ങിച്ചാകാതെ കഴിച്ചു തന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാം. ഇതുയെ പറവാനുള്ളു.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—By way of information, may I know whether the Department concerned included the expenditure of this Pallisseri scheme, as you call it, in the budget proposals made by the Department for 1105?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—I do not follow the question properly.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Rather complicated! Did not the Department concerned include the expenditure on this Pallisseri scheme in the Departmental budget sent up for 1105? That is, in 1104, did you include it in the Departmental budget?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—For the execution of the Pallisseri scheme?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Any amount for the execution?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.— There is a provision of Rs. 5,000 for 1105.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—That is a provision in 1105. What I want to know is whether any amount has been provided

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in the Departmental budget for the Pallisseri scheme.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—There is an amount of Rs. 5,000 provided in the budget for the Pallisseri scheme.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—What I want to know is whether any amount was budgetted in the Departmental budget and sent up to Huzur.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—The budget is based on the Departmental budget.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Was it included?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—I am unable to give the information.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Another point that I want to know is, assuming that, till the submission of the budget for 1104, that will be somewhere in 1103, assuming that till then the Government was for carrying out the scheme, because it was included in the budget, what is the additional fact brought to the notice of the Government to drop this scheme or to alter its opinion about this scheme, and who brought that fact? (*Hear, hear.*)

Deputy President.—That he will explain in his reply.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I won't have an opportunity to meet that argument.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—Yesterday I said the reason why the Pallisseri scheme was found to be unworkable.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Who reported it?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—Yesterday I gave the answer. "I am unable to say."

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Both these he is unable to say. Was it from the Engineering Department or from some other Department? That at least you can say.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—Certainly it must be the Engineering Department.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The Department as a whole is responsible.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—I am the most afflicted and my constituent members also. We are put to so many difficulties and so many calamities, and I need not expatiate much upon those difficulties and inconveniences felt by them because all Members have spoken, and I did not speak anything about the calamities because the sorrow in my mind is so great that no word comes out of my mouth. That is the sum and substance. Nothing comes out. When a feeling is great in a man s mind the natural course of thing is that he cannot speak out properly. So, after the instruction for about an hour yesterday, what I gathered was, of course I confess my inability in the knowledge of A B C of Engineering, I could not make out anything of

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the instruction given yesterday by the Hon'ble Member for Engineering. But as a layman what I could make out from those instructions so pertinent to me alone is even the Manali scheme according to me could be taken up immediately, as immediately as possible along with the Kakkathuruthi scheme. The doubt is, a thing which was right some hundred years ago was found to be a folly. Next time when it is going to be executed, the present-day theory may also turn to be a folly to-morrow or the day after. Even this Manali scheme, this Pallisseri scheme, which was investigated by the Government for a long time, after having spent a lot of money, was rejected because of the widening of the Enamakkal Dam since the level has been lowered. The level of the Karuvannur river has also been lowered. Pallisseri scheme has become unworkable because of the widening of the Enamakkal Dam, as I understand from yesterday's explanation. I doubt whether this fact will extend to the Manali scheme. The Manali and the Kurumali rivers are connected. The water finds its own level. The Manali river is connected with the Karuvannur. Since the level in the Karuvannur river is changed, the level in the Manali river also change, and so the Manali scheme which has been worked out will also be unworkable, the level being the same at Palakkadavu where the diversion is to be effected by widening. That is what was taught yesterday.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Kakkathuruthi is the only sound scheme.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—Even the Manali scheme will be unworkable according to the instructions that water finds its own level. The Manali river has got connections with the Karuvannur river. The level there will also affect the level in the Manali river.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—According to them it is different.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—Because we are not perfect. At least the instruction given to us is that water finds its own level. So, if the water level is affected here in Karuvannur, Manali also may be affected since Manali is connected with Karuvannur. If there is any change in the level of Karuvannur, there must be a change in Manali. If the Pallisseri scheme cannot be worked because of the opening of the Dam in Enamakkal, the same principle holds good, though not equally, with the Manali scheme. Then the Manali scheme would be equally unworkable. That is my point of argument. The next day the Hon'ble Member for Engineering might come forward and say 'I said that water finds its own level. So the change in the Karuvannur river has also affected the Manali river and the Manali scheme has also become

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unworkable' and also such of the promises made by the Government. We are all aware that the Government are lavish in their promises. In my cut motion on the Special Finance Committee and General Administration, a promise was given to us that it will be given effect to early in the month of Chingam and I hoped also, rightly perhaps, that, since the man who promises has changed, so by the change of the man the nature of the promises also will be changed. Former promises were never to be realised. Since the man in that Hon'ble chair is changed, I expected that the promise would be fulfilled. The promise given has changed to the custom of giving promises. Unfortunately months and months passed, birthday boon expected. Even then the mountain does not bring forth the mouse. So is a promise given by the Government that it will be given effect to immediately, at present, so as to give complete relief to find fault with any other scheme. I am not an expert in giving any method. That I leave altogether to the Government and the expert opinion of the Engineering Department. I only want that some immediate relief should be given so that the surplus water may be removed and the people may be relieved of these untold miseries. I do grant that the Kakkathuruthi scheme, if accepted by the Government, may be a relief. It may be a relief, though not fully, at least partially, as the other Members admit. Kakkathuruthi scheme may bring relief, though not to the fullest extent. I want relief to the fullest extent. Whether it is Manali, Kakkathurthi or any other blessed scheme, I don't care. People are still suffering. If you wait for another scheme, and if you wait for long, people will be put to suffering. My submission is, I am not particular whether Pallisseri scheme should be condemned or that Kakkathuruthi scheme should be condemned. If you are going to spend money on the Kakkathuruthi scheme, I am all the more willing for it. Whether the Kakkathuruthi scheme should be suspended until this is done, I do not come to that point. Some Members may be vehement for the condemning of the Kakkathuruthi scheme, not for the interest of the locality or the people but because of the interest of the mover. I do not mean to refer to anything. Let Kakkathuruthi scheme be done or let Pallisseri scheme be done. Anyhow my constituent people should be relieved. That is the real fact. I do not suggest any better method than the remarks which the Hon'ble Member for Engineering had given. So I beg to submit most respectfully and in the most crying terms to give them some relief as the representative of the people who are homeless and who have been suffering from untold calamities. The Hon'ble Members of this House, the Chief Engineer, the Commissioner of Police as well as the Diwan Peishkar, had been to the spot. I

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also had been to the spot to witness the untold calamities. Of course I had already thanked them for the necessary help rendered at that time. Even now I thank them for giving two rupees, three rupees or 300 rupees. I whole-heartedly thank the Government for that. I respectfully submit that some remedial measure must immediately be given to these people. With these words I resume my seat.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഔസേപ്പ പി. കണ്ടുകുളം.—ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന വായിച്ചസമയത്ത ഒരു ഭാഗക്കാരും ഒരുവക തടസ്ഥവും പറകയില്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നത്. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ കഴിഞ്ഞവെള്ളപ്പൊക്കകാലത്ത് ഗവൺമെണ്ട് കിടന്നു പകക്കുന്നത എല്ലാവരും കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഒന്നാണല്ലൊ. ഇവിടെ വന്നപ്പോൾ തരം ഒക്കെ ഒന്നു മാറി. ഇതാ പത്തു പന്ത്രണ്ടു കായ്ങ്ങൾ തക്കത്തിനു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഫവുഫവു-ൽ, അതായത്, ഭൂമി പരന്നാണെന്നുള്ള അവിശ്വാസം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽനിന്നു തീരെ മാറിപോയിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലാത്ത അകാലത്ത്, ഒരു നൂറാണ്ടിനുമുമ്പ്, ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ കരുവന്നൂർപുഴ ഒലിച്ചുവരുന്നവഴിക്ക ഇരുഭാഗവും വെള്ളംകവിഞ്ഞൊടുക്കാതിരിപ്പാൻവേണ്ടി വരമ്പുകൊണ്ടകെത്തി ഒരു തടകൊടുത്തു എന്നുള്ളതു ഭൂമി ഉരുണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ളവിശ്വാസം ജനങ്ങളിൽ പരന്ന ഇക്കാലത്ത് ഒരു തെറ്റായിപ്പോയി എന്നു പറയുന്നതു അത്ര ശരിയാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ അന്നുണ്ടാക്കി എന്നുപറയുന്ന ആതെറ്റിനെതീർത്തു വേറെ ഒരുപ്രകാരത്തിൽ ആക്കുതീർക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ ഇരുപതാം നൂറാണ്ടിലെ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംങ്ങ് കലാശാലകളിലെ അതിവിരുതന്മാരായ നാലു എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരാൽ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു വന്നതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരുടെ സൂക്ഷ്മബുദ്ധിയും സൂക്ഷ്മം കൂട്ടികളുടെ ചാലുമാന്തിക്കളിപോലെ ഇരിക്കുന്നു. കരുവന്നൂർ പുഴയുടെ ഇരുവശവും വളരെ മുണ്ടകഭൂമികളുള്ളതായി ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ പുഴയുടെവെള്ളം എവിടെക്കാണു തിരിക്കുന്നതു,എത്രമുണ്ടകൻ ഉണങ്ങിപോകുന്നതിനു എടയുണ്ട്, എന്നൊന്നും ഇവർനോക്കി കാണുന്നില്ല. സ്വാഭാവികമായി ഒരു വഴിയെ വരുന്നതായിരിക്കുന്ന വെള്ളത്തിൻറെപോക്കിനെ മാറുവാൻ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടാണെന്നു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം. ഇവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾ നാലു എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ നോക്കിയിട്ടു യാതൊന്നും ആയ്യുമില്ലല്ലൊ.

പിന്നെ ടിപല്ലിശ്ശേരി സ്ഥീമിനെപറ്റി മാന്യ എഞ്ചിനീയറിങ്ങ് മെമ്പർ ഇന്നലെ ഇവിടെ വിസ്തരിച്ച തടസ്ഥം എന്താണെന്നു യാതൊന്നും മനസ്സിലായില്ല. എന്തൊ ഡിഫ്ലാക്ട്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു വളച്ചും തിരിച്ചും ചിലതൊക്കെ പറഞ്ഞു എന്നമാത്രമെ ഉള്ളു. അതു എന്തെങ്കിലും ആയിക്കോട്ടെ. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു ഇവി

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ടെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു കാലത്തു വെള്ളം അധികമായാൽ കൃഷികൾ നശിക്കുകയും മറെറാരുദിക്കിൽ മറെറാരുകാലത്തു വെള്ളം പോരാത്തതിനാൽ കൃഷി ഉണങ്ങിപോകുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു നമുക്കറിയാം.

എന്നാൽ ഈ കൂടുതലായിവരുന്ന വെള്ളത്തെ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും പിടിച്ചുനിറുത്താമോ, ആവശ്യമുള്ളപ്പോൾ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാമോ, എന്നെല്ലാമാണ പ്രധാനമായി നോക്കേണ്ടതു. ഈ കരുവന്നൂർ പുഴയിൽനിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തിനെ നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗം അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടിതന്നെ ഈആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കു പണം ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുകൂടുതലായ ഒരു വരവുകൂടി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു ഉതകത്തക്കവിധം ഉണക്കമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു വെള്ളം കൊടുപ്പാനും ആ വെള്ളത്തെ തിരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന മാർഗ്ഗം കച്ചവട സൌകര്യമുള്ളതാക്കിതീർപ്പാനും ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിനു ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ള മാന്യഎഞ്ചിനീയർമാരുടെ ബുദ്ധിശക്തികൊണ്ടും പോരെന്നു ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ കാലങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ നമുക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാമല്ലൊ. ആയതിനാൽ ഈ ഒരു ഏകാവശ്യത്തിനുതന്നെ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഇറിഗേഷ്യൻ എക്സ്പെർട്ടിനെ വരുത്തി വേണ്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ അന്വേഷിച്ചു ചെയ്യേണ്ട ഒന്നായിട്ടാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നതു. ആയതിലേക്കു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടുകൂടി സമ്മതിക്കണം. അല്ലാതെ ഈ റെസല്യൂഷൻ പാസാക്കുന്നതിനായി ഇത്രയൊക്കെ തലതല്ലുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം കാണുന്നില്ല.

എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ വാക്കിനുവാക്കായി അർത്ഥംനോക്കുന്നതായാൽ കരുവന്നൂർ കാലത്താൽ ഉണ്ടാകാറുള്ള വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തെ നിർത്തുന്നതിനായി ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിൽതന്നെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ട് വേണ്ടതു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണമെന്നെ കാണുന്നുള്ളു. ആയതിനു നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു ധാരാളം മനസ്സുള്ള ഒന്നുമാണ്.

ഞാൻഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു ഒന്നുചോദിച്ചോട്ടെ. ഇത്രയും അധികം ജനങ്ങളേയും വീടുകളേയും കൃഷിയേയും നശിപ്പിച്ചുപോരുന്ന ഈവെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തെ ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽതന്നെ നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുഗവമ്മെണ്ടു കരുതുന്നുണ്ടോ, അതൊ, കൊല്ലത്തിലും കരുവന്നൂർവെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം കാരണം അവിടെ ഇവിടെയും അരിയുംമറുമായി കുറെപണം വിതരണ്ടിവന്നു എന്നുംപറഞ്ഞു അന്നവാദത്തിനായി ഈ കൌൺസ്സിലിലേക്കു പോരുന്നതിനുതന്നെയാണൊ ഉറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—We have resolved to do somethihg.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഔസേപ്പു പി. കണ്ടുകുളം.—അതുമതി, എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒന്നു ചെയ്യട്ടെ. എഞ്ചിനീയർ മെമ്പർ ഇങ്ങിനെ രണ്ടു മൂന്നു പ്രാവ

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ര ിമായി പറയുന്നു? എന്തുകാര്യം? ഗവമ്മെണ്ടുഭാഗത്തനിന്നും ജന പ്രതിനിധികളിൽനിന്നും ഒരുപോലെ സമ്മതമായിട്ടുള്ള ഈ ഒരു കാര്യത്തിനു എന്തിനുവൃഥാ ലഹള കൂട്ടുന്നു? ഇതു വേഗം വോട്ടിനു ഇട്ടാൽ മതി. എനിക്കു ഇതിൽ ഒന്നുമാത്രമെ പറവാനുള്ളു. കരുവന്നൂർ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം നിവൃത്തിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അധികചെലവില്ലാത്ത ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗം അന്വേഷിച്ചു ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിൽതന്നെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തണം. ഇതു താല്ക്കാലികമായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്ന ഒന്നാണ്.

കരുവന്നൂർ പുഴയെ വളച്ചു നിലനിന്നതും വളരെ പണച്ചെലവുള്ളതും ആയ ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗത്തിൽകൂടി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു കരുതുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയത ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിലേക്ക ആദായം ജനിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ കൃഷിക്കും കച്ചവടത്തിനും ഉപകാരപ്രദമായി തീരേണ്ടതാണെന്നുമാത്രമെ ഉള്ളു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒന്നിനു തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു അതു തെറ്റിപ്പോയി എന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കണം. പക്ഷെ നാലഞ്ചു തലമുറയായിട്ടു തെറ്റുചെറ്റവരുന്നവരല്ലെ ഇവിടെ ഉള്ളു. ഇവരല്ലാതെ നല്ല ഒരാളെക്കൊണ്ടു നോക്കിച്ചു വേണ്ട സംഖ്യ ചിലവാക്കി ഇതിനു ഒരു നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കിതരേണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചു ഞാൻ ഇരിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I move that the question may be put.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Sir, this is a resolution, as the previous speaker has stated, that should be supported by all the Members of this House and does not require any particular recommendation about its merit or demerit. But I have to say and speak with some emphasis on one point. That is to take up this scheme *at once* as other schemes were hanging fire for a very long time. The Government was particularly in the matter of irrigation never in a hurry to do anything that would alleviate the difficulties of the agriculturists. Time and again, requisitions have been brought before the Government, and investigations and enquiries have been made; and the Government have also made promises that would gladden the hearts of persons who brought the requisitions to the Government; but the word 'execution' was never found in their dictionary. Last year, at a previous session of this Council, I asked a question with a view to see whether some funds of the Government would be devoted to execute, to carry out, a work for which they had the estimate and which the Government had sanctioned after obtaining His Highness' sanction, and about prompt execution of which the Chief Engineer was given particular orders, and also, on account of want of funds, the Diwan suggested that funds might be diverted from the Leper Asylum allotment. The Chief Engineer got the order; and after 2 years

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the question asked was whether that work would be taken up soon. No. The work was not to be taken up in the near future at all. God alone knows when. So the Government's promise is absolutely worth nothing. As a certain Member before me has spoken, I have also to say that it is very difficult to rely upon the Government's promises and to wait for the boon to come. About this Karuvannur flood, the Hon'ble Member for Mohamedans has said that he witnessed the Diwan Peishkar, the Chief Engineer, the Diwan himself and the Commissioner of Police very sympathetically exerting themselves for the alleviation of the people in distress. I may say that 23 years ago, when I had something to do with the Trichur Taluq or the northern division of the Cochin State, there was a similar big flood. The same thing had happened then; and means have been devised or means were thought of or conceived to be adopted to alleviate the distress of the people. That year also the Government came to the help of the people who had suffered and distributed some funds for their relief. Nobody has said anything about the suffering of other living beings than human beings. I may say there are cattle and fowl which have suffered a good deal of woe in that flood and lost their lives in innumerable numbers much more than can be conceived of. The Hon'ble Member for Public Works has said that the whole ccuntry-side was under water for a number of days. When the whole country-side is under water for days together, it not only affects the agricultural interests but also other domestic interests. For all these calamities some remedy is necessary. The Government knew that some relief was necessary. The Government have also made preparations to do some relief; but they were always chary in execution. Execution means taking money out of the Treasury. Of course it gives employment to some people, and it solves the unemployment problem to some extent, to take up and do prospecting and investigation work. Putting a big sum of money in the budget would show that the Cochin State is spending large sums of money in public works. But when you have to carry out the work, there comes the pinch. That means parting with money, and unless we get accustomed to a habit of seeing that things are done as soon as possible and without unreasonable delay, I think no satisfaction will be obtained by the people who rely upon the help of the Government. I rise only to emphasise the word "at once" and nobody should have any objection after having heard what the previous speakers have said to vote for that *at once*. The Member for Public Works is opposed to "at once." He has another scheme yet to work out, before this one scheme is to be carried out;

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and by that time somebody may bring a fresh scheme and then investigations will have to be started again, and thus people will have been waiting for nothing to come. It is very necessary that something should be done for the alleviation and betterment of the people whether it be at Irinjalakuda or anywhere else, as Pallisseri, or what is called as Marathakkara. It may be left to the Public Works Department and scientifically trained people to decide upon the point. Something must be done is a point which this House has to urge upon the Government so that good may result out of all this talk.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. ഇ. അന്പൂക്കൻ.—എനിക്കു രണ്ടുവാക്കുമാത്രമെ സംസാരിപ്പാനുള്ളൂ. ഒന്നാമതായിട്ടു ഈ ഒരു സാഗതി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു ചെയ്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ കടമ ഏതുനിലയിലുള്ളതാണ് എന്നാണു പറവാനുള്ളതു. സ്വാഭാവികമായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംതന്നെ തീർത്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനുണ്ടു. എന്നാൽ ഈ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തിനുള്ള കാരണംതന്നെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടാണു. മുന്നൊ നാലൊ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവുചെയ്തു ഒരു bund ഉണ്ടാക്കിയില്ലെ? അതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടല്ലെ ഈ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിതുടങ്ങിയതു? അപ്പോൾ കുറച്ചുവല്ലതും ചിലവുചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഈ ഉപദ്രവത്തെ ഒഴിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ കടമതന്നെ എന്നുള്ളതിനെ ഓർക്കണം. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് അതു നോക്കാത്തതു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ശക്തിക്കുറവുതന്നെ. ഒരു സ്കീം കൊണ്ടുവന്ന അതിന്റെ ആലോചന നടക്കുമ്പോൾ വെറെ ഒരു സ്കീം ഇതിലും മെച്ചമുള്ളതാണെ എന്നുപറയുന്ന ഒരു നിലയെ എന്നും തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയല്ലാവേണ്ടതു. ഈ ആവശ്യത്തിനുതന്നെ നല്ല പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ള ഒരാളെക്കൊണ്ടു ഒരു സ്കീം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കണം. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടാക്കി. ഉണ്ടാക്കിയെന്നു പറയുന്നതുതന്നെയാണു ചല്ലിഗ്ഗേരി സ്കീം. ഇതു വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടുതന്നെയാണു കാരണം. മുരിയാട മണലി മുതലായ സ്കീംസ്കൊണ്ടു് കുറച്ചു വെള്ളം കരുവന്നൂർനിന്നും കുറഞ്ഞുപോയേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അതല്ലാ വേണ്ടതു. ശരിയായ റിലീഫ് കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ ഫ്ളഡ്സ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ദിക്കിൽതന്നെ തോടു കുത്തണം. വല്ല ദിക്കിലും തോടുകുത്തിയാൽ പോരാ. ഏതുവിധത്തിലായാലും സങ്കടം ഉടനെതീർത്തു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു മാത്രമെ എനിക്കു പറവാനുള്ളൂ.

Deputy President.—Anybody else wishing to speak on the subject?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—The subject being very important and vital, we request the Hon'ble Members for Land Revenue and Agriculture to enlighten the House with their views on the subject.

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Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—The Government view has been expressed by the Hon'ble Member for Engineering. We are all agreed on the point that relief should be given, but in taking any measures we must consider first whether the measures proposed are measures which can be adequately taken, I mean, the possibility of carrying them through, which will give proper relief to the people. I have not investigated any of these schemes.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—What about the urgency?

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Urgency I concede. I cannot deny the fact that something should be done as early as possible.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I should like to add a few words.

Deputy President.—The matter has already been fully explained.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I am not going to complain at the want of explanation. I asked two questions but unfortunately I was disappointed.

Deputy President.—Those questions have already been answered.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Now, Sir, I am going to put the matter in a categorical form. From the question that I put, *viz.*, whether any expenditure upon this scheme, I mean the Pallisseri scheme, was incorporated in the departmental budget or not, it is more or less clear that my information was that that it was done. There is no denial of that statement. Even at least till the end of 1103, that is at the time of preparing the budget for 1104, the Government was prepared to carry out the scheme. That is clearly made out from the fact that that was incorporated in the 1104 budget. Now I asked the further question for information's sake: what is the additional fact brought to the notice of the Government which made them divert their attention to other schemes in preference to this. There also there is no reliable information as to any data supplied to the Government. Therefore, I say, till the last moment, the Government had particular reasons or strong reasons for carrying out this scheme. The absolute necessity of carrying it out was demonstrated to the bitter experience of the people concerned. By the end of 1104, after this experience, to say that there is no necessity to carry out such a scheme at once passes my comprehension. Now, the only reason, as far as I have been able to gather from the Hon'ble Member for Engineering for practically abandoning the scheme, is that it is unworkable. So, if it is unworkable, it has been practically abandoned has been clear. What is the reason for abandoning the scheme? There again, if I have understood him correctly, it is some meddling with the

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Enamakkal Dam that has caused this trouble. As far as I know, the little that has been done on the Enamakkal Dam, if it has any effect whatever, is to allow more water to flow from that. It is not to restrict the flow because they have lowered the weir and widened the sluices. Therefore, opportunity is given for more water to flow. Therefore, that can, under no circumstances, be a reason for not diverting more water to that lake. Therefore, I fail to see the cogency of the argument or the validity of the reason assigned for this difference of opinion. The whole thing has been confused by saying that a mistake was committed. When was that mistake found out? No answer to that question. If the mistake was found out only after taking all this trouble, after investigating in so many ways, after spending so much money, that must have been a very very recent discovery, and it is to ascertain that that the question was put. Therefore, my humble submission is that it is not because of any valid or cogent reasons for abandoning the scheme that it is not attended to. On the other hand, the Government procedure seems to show anxiety to show to the public that this has not been abandoned because we see Rs. 5,000 provided for in the 1105 budget. Therefore, it is not unworkable. If it be found unworkable in 1104, it could not have been included in the 1105 budget. Therefore, it must be a discovery, I mean, if I may say so, in 1105. Therefore, my Hon'ble friend, the Member for Jenmies' argument that that discovery was not made till the morning of yesterday appears to be correct. It is absolutely correct because in the answer given there is no mention of impracticability in carrying it out but only some delay. In the light of such circumstances. I fail to see the propriety of that phraseology used by the Hon'ble Member for Irinjalakkuda that the idea underlying the proposition is (whatever that may be) mischievous. Is there any mischief in trying to give relief to 1/6 of the population of the State? I respectfully beg to submit that the proposition ought to be carried in the House unanimously as spoken to by the Hon'ble Member for Mulakunnattukavu.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Sir, I wish to add a word to explain my position a little better in order to make my friend, the Hon'ble Member for Irinjalakkuda, not to misunderstand the situation. Shall I say he has deliberately mis-construed my resolution and called my intention mischievous? It is the mischief in himself that made him characterise it so. I moved this resolution with the best of intentions, in the name of the suffering multitude for their relief. I have absolutely no local interest whatsoever in the place nor do my constituents alone stand to gain by this measure. I may assure you, Sir, if I moved this resolution before the House, it was purely from an humanitarian point of view. I

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wanted to bring solace to the suffering multitude, and it was uncharitable on the part of any Member to have treated this matter so frivolously. I do not think this is what responsible Members like the Hon'ble Member for Irinjalakkuda should have done. He should have behaved better.

Now, Sir, I never meant for a moment that the Kakkathuruthi scheme, over which the Member for Irinjalakkuda seems to be so very nervous should be dropped or abandoned. I only said that that scheme should receive only secondary importance in the matter of bringing about a remedy for the suffering multitude. Kakkathuruthi scheme is important only from commercial and agricultural points of view. It can certainly afford to wait when we are dealing at length with the question of bringing some effective relief to the suffering multitude. I dare say the Kakkathuruthi scheme has absolutely no place. Therefore, I urged upon the Government, in the first instance, to take up the Pallisseri measure and then take up the other; or if the Government can afford to do both at the same time, by all means let both be taken up in hand and looked into at once. If the Government has money to do both the projects at the same time, I have certainly no issue with the Member for Irinjalakkuda. Let the Government take up both the works. But, if the Government could not do both the schemes at the same time, I dare say it would be a big mistake to go on with the Kakkathuruthi scheme first and then only start working the flood relief measure. And it will be found that there has been a substantial provision made in this year's budget also for the working of this flood-relief scheme which I am referring to. Now, if the Government's position is that it is an unworkable one, I really could not understand with what idea the Chief Engineer allotted Rs. 44,000 in the current budget. In the budget for 1105 it will be found that out of a total estimate of Rs. 1,44,000, Rs. 44,000 has been provided to take up this work this year. So, all this eye-wash would not stand the light of the day.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—And the balance in 1106.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—So a scheme which has been so seriously detailed and developed should *now* be dropped, in a moment, from the budget, you will be pleased to find, is absolutely improper, and the explanations offered by the Chief Engineer are untenable. Again, as my friend, Mr. T. K. Nayar, pointed out, we ought to have an expert with long experience in irrigation works to be in charge of the special Department for Irrigation. It is the want of such an expert hand that accounts for the acceptance and dropping of important schemes from time to time. I dare say that our Irrigation Department ought to be presided over by an expert of the nature of Mr. John Kuriyan

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with wide experience in the field and specialised in that particular branch of study. (*Hear, hear.*) Again, Sir, I am sorry to say I heard certain Members making unhappy references in connection with the acceptance of the Kakkathuruthi scheme in preference to the Pallisseri scheme. I certainly do not subscribe to these unwarranted references. The Kakkathuruthi scheme is taken up merely because it will develop the trade as it is navigable. No doubt it is commercially important. It is not in a spirit to cry down the Kakkathuruthi scheme, that I moved this resolution. Only in the name of the *suffering multitude*, in the name of *humanity*, in the name of *charity*, I implore every Member of this House to vote for this resolution so that our Government may effect some remedy at once. I want some remedy to be effected by the diversion of the Karuvannur river. It does not matter from where the diversion takes place. It is not for me to dictate that at a particular place the diversion should begin. As observed by the Hon'ble Member for Engineering, we ought not to dictate to a doctor which way the knife should go while conducting an operation. So also in this case, it is for the Public Works Department to decide from where the diversion ought to begin. My resolution only says that something should be done at once to mitigate this evil.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—The words used are "*the scheme*". That must be made clear. The Members should be made to understand whether they should vote for the Pallisseri scheme or the Manali scheme.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—It may be definitely understood rom the resolution that some scheme for the diversion of the water from the Karuvannur should be taken up to relieve the flood-stricken areas.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—One word for information from the Engineering Member. Is it a practice in the Engineering Department to keep on record estimates for the condemned works and to include them in the budget? If that is so, will the Engineering Member be pleased to say whether this mistake was found out in 1105 or not?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—I cannot definitely say when it was discovered. I say after making many observations. If the Member for Trippunithura or any other Member wants any information, I shall give, but, before going to this particular question, I have to give my answers to the various objections raised by the various Members.

First I shall take up the objections raised by the Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi. He says that he has no particular scheme in view. Immediately after saying that he says that the diversion should be done from the Karuvannur river I should

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like to know whether it is not a particular scheme. He only wants that the flooded water of the Karuvannur river should be diverted.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Sir, I shall make myself clear. What I said was that both the schemes, that is, the Manali and the Karuvannur schemes, were referred to. The Manali scheme is one, the importance of which we do not conceive at all. Any diversion of the individual rivers will not solve the problem. I do not speak of the Pallisseri scheme or of the Kakkathuruthi scheme. In that sense, I said that a particular scheme is not a part of my resolution.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—That is the only scheme which is capable of being investigated and worked out. So when he says that there is only one scheme, that is the Pallisseri scheme There is no use of describing in a round about-manner. It refers to no other than the Pallisseri scheme.

Now I shall prove that, by the diversion of the Manali river and the Kakkathuruthi scheme, the evil effects of the floods can be redressed. Because some of the Members expressed an opinion that the whole amonut of the flood discharge in the Karuvannur river is about 30,000 cusecs and the Karuvannur river is capable of discharging 10,000. So, if the whole of the 20,000 cusecs could be diverted, we have to dig 2 Karuvannur rivers which will cost crores. It is only necessary to remove the submerging of paddy lands and of houses and other properties of the poor people. To effect this only 4 to 5 thousand cusecs of water will have to be discharged. This Pallisseri scheme is only capable of discharging 4 or 5 thousand cusecs. The Manali-Kakkathuruthi scheme is equally capable to deal with this 5,000 cusecs. The same effects of diverting and the same good effects that you can anticipate by this Pallisseri scheme can be got by these two schemes. So there is no particular sanctity for this Pallisseri scheme.

In fact I was not able to convey exactly what I meant yesterday on account of the number of questions. I was also flurried. So I shall try presently to explain how the mistake was found to affect the design of the canal. It is not by the lowering of the flood level. The level of the Pallisseri scheme was taken during the summer season. At that time there was no water in the Enamakkal Lake. So the canal was designed as if it were on ordinary ground discharging into a deep pit. But when there is water in the Enamakkal Lake, that factor has to be taken into consideration.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Did you not know that there would be water in the lake?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—It is possible to commit

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mistakes. Even experts who were referred to by the Hon'ble Members are liable to commit mistakes If you have a view to bring down experts from abroad, they will take more time to understand our local conditions Even if they had understood them there is no guarantee that mistakes will not be committed. It is not due to sheer ignorance or want of learning Mistakes can be expected and nobody is free from that. Are you sure that mistakes are not committed by men? We discovered the fault ourselves without foreign help. I heard some Members saying that the training of the Madras Engineering College is not very good. But I may assure the House that the Madras University B. E. degree is more valuable than any other degrees in the British Universities.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I never said that the Madras qualification is not good. We want as a matter of fact an expert for irrigation who has better experience in irrigation or one specialised in irrigation alone. I never depreciated the Madras University of which I myself am a member.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—I do not think that foreign experts will be of more use than fully qualified men here, in our Department.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—As a matter of fact, when Mr. Kuriyan was appointed as the Chief Engineer, we were made to understand that there were no competent hands to act for the Chief Engineer's place.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—That mistake was found out later on.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—The mistake is that we have water in the Enamakkal Lake and the canal which was originally designed could not be taken up because it will run on an embankment.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Are you sure that that is the mistake now ?

Mr. M.D. Narayana Ayyar.—Yes. We have got authority in saying that. The Pallisseri diversion canal will be on embankment, and, as I said, it is dangerous, and it cannot, therefore, be done. That is why we are against the Pallisseri scheme. The Government are fully alive to the distresses caused by the floods, and the Government have got some schemes at hand.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Does not the Marathakkara scheme pass through paddy fields ?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—The fields there are higher than the Arattupula *padom*. The Pallisseri canal passes through low-lying *puncha padoms*. So, that is why this Pallisseri scheme requires an embankment. We have no inherent objection to take the Pallisseri scheme. This canal requires an embankment. I hope I have made it clear.

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There is another view expressed by the Members that we have been spending more of money for investigation. It cannot be called a waste of money. It is only after investigating 20 schemes that we can take up one for execution. For example, we have the Mettur Scheme. Investigation is not a waste.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—But the Mettur Scheme is already worked out.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—Only after investigations were made for 20 other schemes.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—But no human life is concerned there.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—The analogy is not on all fours. I speak of the investigation.

Now, about the provision of the 5,000 rupees in the budget this year. Although it is proposed for the Pallisseri scheme, really it is not for the Pallisseri scheme as understood by the Members. At the time there was an investigation for a subsidiary work in connection with that scheme and that is seen provided. We have a sort of hard ground near Arattupula, and if we lower the river bank, there we can divert the water without overflowing and without doing any injury down below. Such a scheme is an alternative to the Pallisseri scheme. Instead of cutting a canal, if we lower the river bank in the hard place, the excess flood water of the river can be safely carried over into the fields without doing any substantial injury. It is for investigating that, that the amount was provided and not for the execution of the Pallisseri scheme in the sense the Hon'ble Members understood the Pallisseri scheme.

Now I have got to say something on another point also. It was said that for the last hundred years the Cochin Government has done nothing to solve this flood problem. It is only about 30 years ago that the floods in the Karuvannur have been so damaging. Because the forest growths on the hills have been removed during the last 40 years owing to the rubber plantation. Many of the Hon'ble Members can understand that, when the forest growths are removed, there will be more floods. That is why within these 30 years this problem has been so insistent and so pressing. So, as I have already said, we are all alive to the absolute necessity to find out a relief. The Government have been devoting their attention, and it is not apathy or indifference. Now we are quite alive to the necessity, the absolute necessity and the urgent necessity for diverting the flood water of the Karuvannur river. The only objection is to the Pallisseri scheme. That canal is dangerous and that was proved by subsequent original investigations. So the other schemes which are as good as this are there and the Government are ready to carry out them if this House approves.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—Will you kindly enlighten me as to how this canal, if made, will be dangerous ?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—Because there will be an embankment.

Now there was an expression of opinion by some Members that the Kakkathuruthi-Muriyad scheme is only a commercial proposition. I tried yesterday to emphasise that it is a flood-relief canal. It will serve the purpose of a navigation canal also.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Was it investigated ?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—Yes, last year.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Are you sure that the investigation was completed ?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—Yes. The investigations have been completed and the estimates and plans are pending with the Government for sanction.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—In the budget for 1105 there is no number of the estimates or the Diwan's reference that sanctioned it.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—It was only after I assumed charge that the estimates were sent up for Government sanction, and they are pending with the Government.

I have met all the points urged by the Hon'ble Members. If anybody has got any doubt in the matter, I am prepared to answer.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I have one doubt, Sir. I understood that there was an investigation of the Engineering Department which has investigated the Pallisseri scheme. Will the Engineering Member kindly make it clear whether from any report it will appear that the calculations went wrong, the Trichur Lake being dried up, or whether it will appear just the other way ? If so, what action has the Government taken in order that such mistakes may not be repeated ?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—It is not a question, ...

Deputy President.—There is the main resolution and there is the amendment. I will put the amendment first to vote, which is" to omit all the words after the word 'water' and add the following: 'by opening a navigable canal from the Manali river *via* Ollur-Kanimangalam to meet the Trichur—Karanchira canal".

Amendment put and negatived.

Deputy President.—Then the original resolution is "That in view of the great sufferings caused by successive floods from the Manali and Kurumali rivers, this House recommends to the Government to take up at once the scheme of the diversion of water from the Karuvannur river ".

Resolution put and agreed to, Government opposing it.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—A poll, Sir.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—A poll, Sir.

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The House divided: Ayes 21, Noes 13 and Neutrals 2.

Ayes.

1 Mr. I. E. Ambooken.
2 ,, V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.
3 ,, K. J. Antony.
4 ,, K. Ayyappan.
5 ,, M. A. Chakko.
6 ,, A. Eachara Menon.
7 Dr. A. G. Menon.
8 Mr. P. Krishna Menon.
9 ,, T. K. Nayar.
10 ,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.
11 Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.
12 ,, C. A. Kunjunni Raja.
13 ,, C. V. Kuriyan.
14 ,, C. J. Mathew.
15 ,, K. T. Mathew.
16 ,, K. Mohamed Seethi.
17 ,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.
18 ,, M. K. Raman.
19 Dr. A. R. Menon.
20 Mr. A. B. Salem.
21 Mr. Thomas Manjuran.

Noes.

1 Mr. C. V. Antony.
2 ,, T. K. Krishna Menon.
3 ,, T. M. Krishna Menon.
4 ,, K. Krishna Pisharodi.
5 Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.
6 Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.
7 ,, P. Nilakanta Menon.
8 Mr. V. D. Ouseph.
9 Rama Varmha Tampuran.
10 Mr. I. Raman Menon.
11 ,, K. Ramunni Menon.
12 ,, A. Sankara Menon.
13 Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.

Neutrals.

1 Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.
2 Dr. E. A. Veigas.

2. *Abolition of Devadasi system.*

Deputy President.—The next resolution stands in the name of Mr. K. T. Mathew.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Sir, I have already submitted a Bill regarding this, and I am awaiting Government sanction to introduce it in the Council. If I move this resolution in the Council, some Members may point out that the matter has been once taken up in the Council and that it cannot be moved. Therefore, I do not move.

Hence the following resolution was considered withdrawn.

"This Council requests the Government to abolish Devadasi system in the State",

3. *Free Malayalam Public Libraries.*

Deputy President.—The next resolution stands in the name of Mr. K. Ayyappan.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—

"This Council recommends to the Government to establish in every village of the State, for the benefit of the rural population, free Malayalam Public Libraries, attached to the premier school of the village."

സർ, പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി,.....

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—The resolution is in English and the Member also knows English. Then why can't he speak in English?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—രാജ്യവിന്റെ ഭാഷയെക്കുടി കലപാതകം ചെയ്യാനുള്ള വശം എനിക്കു വന്നുട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അ

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വരുമ്പോളാകാം. പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടപ്പാക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി നിബ്ബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസമില്ലാതെതന്നെ നമുക്കെങ്ങനെയാണ് പ്രയത്നിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ടുള്ള അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനം മാത്രമതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. Hartowg കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിയുന്ന ആളുകൾക്ക് ആ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംതന്നെ നല്ലനിലയിലാക്കുകയോ ഉപരി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് സഹായിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള പാടവു വെറുതെതന്നെയാണെന്ന പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു വളരെ ശരിയാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനംമാത്രം പോരാ അറിവുണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കണം. ജനങ്ങൾ അറിവു സമ്പാദിക്കാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കയും ശ്രമിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നവരാകത്തക്ക ഒരന്തരീക്ഷമാണ് നമുക്കുവേണ്ടതുണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധപതിവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണറിവു. പബ്ലിക്ക് ലൈബ്രറികൾ പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുണ്ടു. ആ സ്കീം കുറെക്കൂടി വിസ്തൃതമാക്കണം. അവ എല്ലാവില്ലേജുകളിലും വേണം. അതിന്റെ ഗുണം ബഹുജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ സംസ്കാരപരമായ ഒരന്തരീക്ഷമുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു പുറമെ പൊതുജനങ്ങളും സ്കൂളുകളും തമ്മിൽ യോജിപ്പാനുംകൂടി ഇടയുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതാകുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി കുറെക്കൂടി വിസ്തൃതമാക്കണമെന്നെ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളൂ.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Sir, I beg to second it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We want to hear the Government view on the matter, so that, if they accept the resolution, we may not have any further discussion on the subject.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Sir, I am in the happy position of stating that we, on this side, have already realised the importance of Village Libraries suggested by the mover of the resolution who spoke just now, and more than expressing our agreement with him we have given proof of our belief in the utility of Village Libraries. The idea struck us more than three years ago that, along with the spread of mass education, it was time that we took measures for the establishment of Village Libraries. And, therefore, we took a certain number of typical villages in four taluks of the State, where the libraries were started. As suggested by the mover of the resolution, we utilised village schools for the purpose. We located the libraries in the village schools for more reasons than one. In the first place we could utilise the services of the village school masters for conducting the library; in the next place naturally the village school is the best place for the villagers to assemble. The idea of associating the rural population with the village school and using it for village uplift is an accepted one, and as the Member just now stated, the Hartoug Committee have also commended the idea. Not only here but all over India we find the idea is gaining

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ground that the village school may form the centre of village activities and be the centre for work connected with village uplift. The idea is gaining ground that the school is the natural meeting ground for all the activities intended for the improvement of village conditions, and, therefore, as part of that scheme, we are establishing these Village Libraries. As I have told you, as an experiment we have started a certain number of these Village Libraries in different parts of the State. I am happy to report to this House that the experiment has proved quite successful.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—How many of them have you got?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Four. We have started them merely as an experiment. We wanted to know how far the literate population of the villages would appreciate our new endeavour in this direction. In Cochin we have selected Pallivirutti, in Kanayannur—Veliyanad, in Mukundapuram—Pudukkad, in Trichur—Choorakkattukara.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The further north you go you always neglect the Chittur Taluk.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I will give reasons for that. The Chittur Taluk, as I have already explained, is the most backward in regard to literacy. Where we start Village Libraries we must have literate people.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—But in the Chittur Taluk there must be one in Tamil and another in Malayalam.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—But the village population should know one or the other. As there is considerable expense in starting a library, we must have the guarantee that a sufficient number of people in the locality will make use of the library.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Well, Sir, in Chittur you *will* see just like in the East Coast that there is village life.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—What I say is that the amount of literacy in Chittur is low.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—How do you judge that, Sir?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—We have statistics. Primary education and the percentage of literacy are backward.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—What about Talappilly, Sir?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Talappilly as a whole is less advanced than Trichur and the other taluks. It may be better than Chittur.

As I said, we wanted to make an experiment and we selected these places and the experiment has proved a success. We

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do not go to the length of saying that these four are the only ideal places.

In regard to the initiation of such a movement like this, I think the House will agree with me.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.— So the Government accept this resolution?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—This is our position. We have tried an experiment. We find it quite successful. Now, if the mover wants that next year every village in the State should be provided with a library, it would not be practicable. As far as funds permit, we shall open more of such libraries and we are in complete sympathy with the idea underlying the resolution.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Of course, they accept. The resolution may be withdrawn.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The principle is accepted.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—Withdraw ചെയ്യുന്നത് ശരിക്കുണ്ടോ വിരോധമായി വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലല്ലേ വേണ്ടൂ? ഇതിൽ അതില്ലാതെ എന്തിനു withdraw ചെയ്യുന്നു?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—If the mover wants only a *gradual* establishment of these libraries, we have no objection to accept the resolution.

The following resolution, as amended by the addition of the word 'gradually' after the word 'Government', was accepted by the Government:

"This Council recommends to the Government gradually to establish in every village of the State, for the benefit of the rural population, free Malayalam Public Libraries, attached to the premier school of the village."

The House rose for the day at 5 p. m.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,
Secretary to the Council.

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